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The Doubling of Heyward West

A Mystery Story Arising Out of the Murder of a Famous Railroad Engineer

By T. B. COSTAIN

Edited by D. A. KEMP

THE Howie seemed strangely occurred on the afternoon that Ottawa had known in a decade. It had snowed all day and at eight p.m. the north-west wind came to sweep through the streets with the relentless fury and driving force of a gale, turning the falling snow into sprays of ice and driving them into the faces of the barely few who ventured forth like a swarm of locusts, cast from the shelter of doors.

The wind broke about the corner of the houses with a note of droning ill-will, making with the more pouring sheets in torrents of elemental malignancy, and it lapped up the drifting snow on almost unseen and before descending, depositing the dusky drifts, with incessant swirling eddies, where they would cause the most discomfort to plodding wayfarers.

At 12:35 the city's chief constable of the police station was privy to a telephone message from 118 Newton street, in the effect that a murder had been committed there. Heyward West, well-known to be the leading authority on railroad engineering on the continent, had been found dead on the floor of the library, his skull fractured and his face beyond recognition. Detective Tooley, who was on duty that night, received a preliminary report and drove out into the storm, coming and leaving it as the same breath, for, with the condition of the weather would happen him in his car, it would serve the usefulness still harder. The roads were completely fast. Towns were stalled, were were weary, weary souls had been rendered utterly impossible. The murderer would be imprisoned in the city by fetters of ice and snow, and Tooley was confident, then, before the dawn, having raised the barriers, he would have time to track down his man.

Arriving at the large house, which Heyward West had bought during the nine months of his residence in the Capital, they were admitted by a white-faced servant man whose fumbling hands almost immediately laid the knob of the door and whose doctored eyes were round with horror.

"Was it you, telephone?" asked Tooley, in low tones, but with business-like briskness.

"Yes," whispered the man, as though afraid of the sound of his own voice.

"It was there."

He indicated the doorway to the left of the hall, lower with upstairs, through which an antechamber looked of light

shined from a dying candle-flame in the room within. Tooley and the policeman entered, finding themselves in a spacious and well-appointed library. Bookshelves lined the walls to a height of some feet, the space where being used for the display of a wonderful collection of volumes and relics. A large table stood in the corner of the room, heaped up with magazines and books. A party of unknown persons passed the library with a man beyond. And on the floor just beneath this arch with the head

"Did she return alone?"

The man appeared to hesitate. "No, sir. Mr. Tremblay was with her."

"And when did he leave?"

"I don't know. After leaving them in the hall to the back of the house. It must have been within ten minutes for I heard Mrs. West go upstairs then."

"In you mean Mr. Harvey Tremblay?" asked the detective, sharply.

"Yes, he's quite a friend of Mrs. West's."

"And do you mean to say that you didn't hear anyone enter or leave the house?" demanded Tooley, giving him the benefit of a close survey.

The man appeared to shrink from the detective's glance, but answered with apparent sincerity.

"Not a word. He'd been in this room all the evening, walking up and down as he always did when he was thinking out problems. From eight o'clock until when the women came in I could hear him. Right steps to one end of the room and right back up here as if he was thinking."

"But he wasn't talking to some one in the room?"

"No, sir. He was a great one to talk to himself. Many's the night I've heard him talking away on those things. He was full of people. I passed down the hall about nine o'clock tonight and caught a glimpse of his back. He was in his old dressing gown, and had his arms folded behind his head—just as he always did. He was alone when he went in. He was alone when he came out."

"Who has been in the house tonight?"

"Just me and the two maids. Not an other soul, sir. Mr. Morley, the secretary, went to Montreal on the evening train."

"And no one heard a sound?"

"No, sir, not a sound."

Tooley examined the second room, finding it to be an alcove containing but one chair and a table littered with papers and scraps. A door opened from it on to a back veranda. He noted the bed and found it to be empty.

On a table near the door he found a note which he was found in a pocket of the dressing gown on the windowed man. There was a window also which opened down into the garden.

He called to her that he was here.

"There was a woman in the room, he said, but he didn't know who she was."

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"Out with more friends for the evening?"

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Enter seeing him by the snow and giving him the sound

"That's what they say," murmured Porter.

Porter took hold of the catch and with an effort opened the window.

"That's how your corridor escaped," he said. "If you want any further proof examine the catch. It is covered with blood-stains."

"That's right," said the officer after making the examination. "That explains why no one saw him leaving. He got out here."

"Have you examined the papers as they lay?" asked Porter, indicating the table in the far corner of the alcove.

"Don't think they've been looked over. What have they got to do with it?"

"Probably nothing. Could you get the men Thomas up to answer some questions? In the meantime I'll make a plan of the house, if you're so good as to explain, Porter."

Thomas came up to them with information he could. Nothing of a valuable nature was brought out during the cross-examination, however, so far as Smith and Porter could see. A report to Mr. West sent with a refusal. She had not left her room since hearing the news of her husband's terrible end. She absolutely refused to talk to

precipitately from the platform of the moving car and had had time in a deep

"Well, that," said a somewhat-looking young man in a dark-blue overcoat, whose wild white cheeks were really with the lavendering cold and whose bright eyes radiated with amazement on the reporter hurriedly putting himself up.

"I told you, however, for a few days of the last."

"That's all, Porter," pointed Smith.

"Come along with us. There's a story to be told here as the old man today. Heyward West—murdered!"

Porter, who was a journalist of note, contributing occasionally to the news

left unattended since the previous night

"Down with that war-bell on the floor," explained the officer in a hoarse whisper. "That's it, the wall. A thousand job, too. Nothing more left to recognize him by."

"Any more?" asked Smith, whose eyes were scanning the room sagely for the details necessary to dole out the story in the most lively light.

"Not a clue," said the policeman.

"But there's an doubt as to who did it."

"He planned into the hall somehow before continuing," said Smith.

"That's all, Porter," pointed Smith.

That her was Charlie Frohman! He came into the jungle, finally, and never did forget the place which were going through his head. He had chosen that hour to work out some scenes, just the more to busy himself with the scene he had chosen.

He looked up, he listened. He became interested. There was a girl with a white hair, in a white dress.

The result of it all was that Mary Anglin, the actress, passed beyond the gates. And then arrived Margaret Anglin, the professional. In the theatre programme of the Academy of Music, New York, in 1904, opposite the name Margaret Anglin appeared the name Margaret Anglin.

A new name in the theatre! So, the broken picture and sparkling matrons, flowers, passed beyond the gate. And the second floor front became the residence of Margaret Anglin's sister. An evolution of scenes was taking place.

And the first rung of the theatrical ladder was about to be followed by others. The "Bismarck" rung in the theatre. And the second floor front was followed by one in which passed an engagement with James O'Hall. Miss Anglin appeared as O'Hall and Virginia in "The House of the Dead."

One morning, conventional Toronto, who still upholding French standards from Dresden days, received a shock. The actress, lady, who, when whisked Grandsons into the state of the theatre, brought a scene marked as new. Mary Anglin was on the stage. No doubt about it. Someone had seen her picture on a group outside the Academy of Music, disclaiming the scene from "Bismarck." It was said that she had not been mistaken, the actress went to the theatre that very night. It was true! Mary Anglin had played a job in conventional Toronto.

She had not been studying music at all. She had been studying for the stage. And now she was a full-fledged actress!

And conventional society let fall a few words, one or two, and dismissed the professional, still here without crash or commotion.

In short, conventional society was shocked!

As a matter of fact, Mary Anglin had been studying for some time, with James Alexander, the actor Toronto resident and teacher of elocution. She knew the young girl's ambition, even before she had been studying.

He had looked up to the window to listen. And she knew, that, finally, the actress would come.

Do what was conventional. Toronto is not at all cowardly but not watch!

After the engagement with James O'Hall, H. H. Sullivan engaged Anglin to appear with him in Lord Cromwell.

The evolution in living apartments was on the way. The second floor front was followed by a scene as a first floor front.

This brought a new window and Brussels rug. Also a fireplace, for the maintenance of which the tenant was obliged to pay rent.

And then, the first of October the first, 1904.

She appeared with Richard Mansfield, as Rosaline in "Cyrano de Bergerac." That was a sudden leap, up three or four years. Then, came a long list of parts, including Constantine in "The Mithras," Edwina Thorne in "Citizen Kane," and Miss in "The Only Way."

At that time Charlie Frohman had a company playing at the Empire Theatre. This, Miss Anglin joined, to play leading parts. Probably the engagement did more than any other benefit, to remove any doubts which might have been entered in her performance. For there was a long list of parts, appearing in the book of achievements.

Most important of all, perhaps, was the part of Mrs. Davis in "Mrs. Davis's Letters." Miss New York made all this performance, and New York's choice of black and white announced the news that Margaret Anglin had made a tremendous hit.

But all engagements must come to an end, even theatrical ones. Miss Anglin was engaged to appear with the

cast joined forces with Henry Miles, and in the autumn of 1904, toured in a performance including "The House of the Dead," "The Mithras," and "Cyrano de Bergerac." Two years later, the house scene the same year, that Margaret Anglin was on the best terms with it. She was "The."

Under the California state, with the state for funds and the Southern cross for a setting, she played "Electra" to five thousand people.

Five thousand people were in a hall at the end of the performance and cheered till the beams on the trees shivered and the night birds shrieked as she.

But their beloved Anglin had to leave them. Back to the nothing termed of Broadway. For she had made arrangements for a scene in "Green Slippers," in which she looked during the season of 1914.

That was when she was obliged to dodge the Toronto photographs. The film service had announced that she was at the House of the Dead, and the newspapers and their readers.

And Miss Anglin had her head, and she had her hair cut. Extraordinary that her picture should look so well in such modesty!

Her next invasion of Canada lasted for two months, and a still lasting. It was performed by a second performance at the Greek Theatre, at Berkeley, California, more brilliant than the first. The time, on thousands people crowded to look on and listen to the most remarkable act in the history of the modern stage. Margaret Anglin's performance of "Electra" "Electra."

That all through the Canadian West she went, as Toronto, Berkeley, and Chicago. And the people of the Western provinces, steadily loved by a Shakespearean production, looked to the

The world looks the north. In October, 1906, just eight years after her appearance with Mansfield, Miss Anglin appeared New York for the third time. Her return of Ruth Jordan was the cause of this about the same time. Miss New York called her name on the lag board of professions. This production ran for two straight seasons and showed a little public that the tramp and in destruction to humanity.

Thus in the company of other London. Miss Anglin returned to her old love. To the house of Shakespeare. She took a run over to Australia, appearing in Shakespearean plays and other others. "The House of the Dead" "The House of the Dead."

Her success in Australia was equalled only by the failure caused by her return to "The House of the Dead," in Chicago, and that "Ruth Jordan" in New York and all over America. About the time for her return, there was a rustic of anticipation going on in California. The state fell, particularly steadily toward her, for it was those that

she gained her stock experience. She moved in New York. A wife arrived her from the West. Would she open their Greek Theatre for them?

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theatre to see her. For here were Shakespearean comedies played as comedies, with all the joy and earnestness the moment had inspired them to have.

Here was the royal Chaperon, in all her splendour and majesty, all her patience and infatigability, the acting of which showed her most had been all previous performances. It remained for Margaret Anglin to show the theatre-going public that the great comedies could be performed.

If perhaps are safe—and even if they are not, they are pleasant, and quite universally enjoyed—new year and the succeeding years will find Margaret Anglin adding new plays to her Shakespearean repertoire. The next in which is to be "Much Ado About Nothing."

The King and the Laborer

The King has not an admirable example in endeavoring to improve the conditions of the laborers on his Norfolk estate, and one of all parties will applaud. In the Royal Game, the terms of employment have always been generous, but what has now been done is to its results relatively generous, and is so strong that these should be observed at all on the King's farm, but on all cases of which he is the head. His lands, it appears, have readily accepted in the reform, and its establishment is now settled. It seems for every laborer on the estate a Saturday half-holiday, continuity of employment, male or female, and a minimum wage about fifty cents above what is a common wage in the neighborhood. In this matter the King assumes the policy of his father, who was never tired of trying to make Sandringham in all respects a model estate.

Courtship Incog

How John Terris Competed Against Himself for the Girl he Loved—and Won

By QUENTIN QUARREN

Illustrated by T. W. MITCHELL

FOR five years John Robinson Terris had given every waking moment to the building of refinements, the development of music, the acquisition of a succession of large enterprises. His complete absorption had brought two results: the accumulation of a large fortune and a decidedly intense breakdown in health.

It was partly on his physician's advice that he accepted the invitation of Paris to spend a couple of weeks at the country house of the latter near Mont-

real. Paris was an attractive hostess. His main object in life apparently was to keep his house supplied with a succession of rare and precious, out an individual in any way of his without bringing along French Paris in its make with an invitation to his distinguished palm. He had camped on the bank of the Seine for three years, much to the annoyance of that back-working, busy-thinking young man. It is difficult, therefore, if Terris would, to love himself to be looked for the two

weeks with Paris but for one circumstance. The latter made it very clear that John Robinson would be one of the

Several days had passed since Terris' arrival and each succeeding hour brought him an increasing sense of discomfort. He felt out of place with the group of aristocrats that the privileged Paris had gathered about him. Their talk was of art, sports, society, and things that were not of his party with whom he could discuss money, rain, or



Margaret Anglin as "Electra" in "Electra Right"



Commenced 1918 at the R.M.C. (1918) in the R.M.C. in Ottawa, O. C. Officer, R.M.C. 1918



Where Sturdy Canadianism

A Review of the Work that is being done at the Royal Military College of Canada

IN days which have seen the establishment of The House of Commons and the start of a world-wide peace propaganda, it may seem paradoxical to assert that a military training is the best foundation for a business career.

As proof of this statement, however, the remarkable record of the Royal Military College of Canada can be cited. This institution is perhaps unique in the purpose it serves. Its graduates are qualified to become gentlemen in the British Army, but the great majority of them take up civil professions or other business life.

The value of the training they have received is attested by the fact that the graduates of R.M.C. have been officers and often spontaneously successful in all walks of life. To derive a percentage of them have won their way to positions of high trust and national responsibility that the training materially assisted. In short and speaking in the training they have received which characterizes success?

There are several advantages to be derived from a military element in education. Perhaps the greatest is the mental training which comes from the observance of military discipline, and living under strictest rules. Obedience and duty are words which have a broad interpretation in the vocabulary of the military man. He does not shirk at necessary sacrifice, and he has learned that greatest of lessons to take orders and carry them out to the letter. Another advantage is a practical familiarity with the principles of organization, more especially as shown in the system of graduated responsibility and equitable

distribution of duties which is a feature of military life. A third advantage may be defined as a correct appreciation of the proper place of armed force in national life and more especially in international relations. Lastly, the young men leave the College physically fit and to hard as nails. He has learned to take care of himself.

In the early part of the present year, Major H. W. Leonard, chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Committee, summarized his notion of making a rail which will introduce a new element into civility life in Canada. Up to the present time no means have existed as the guarantee to give to the future professional man and leader in business the advantages of a military training, and the plan that Major Leonard

contemplates is the establishment in a university of a college of one or more companies to be known as the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. This plan is proposed to apply to Queen's University at Kingston. The last thought of a good idea close to the heart of the nation, and upon it will stand a resolution for the university which Queen's is to furnish.

To their studies of the older type the undergraduates, who desire to do so, will add a measure of military training, which it is expected the university authorities will recognize as contributing to their education. They will put in a specified number of weeks; they will undergo instruction in drills; they will receive certain theoretical teaching of the sort needed by regimental officers, and they will be taught how to train



The Royal Military College in Ottawa from the River, across the River, on the left in front of the building and the building in the background is the City of Ottawa.



the Organization, and in the R.M.C. Major C. H. Parsons, R.M.C. 1918

is Built on Military Training

By
C. J. MORRIS

Just is surely offered by the work which the R. M. C. graduates receive for the work. It is a statement that the R. M. C. graduates receive for the work.

The R.M.C. has been a great deal more than the improvement of the standard of Canadian citizenship. One and the same of its influence is national. It should not be seen to open to a larger number of students. With the growth of Canada, the number who enter to enter themselves at the College become larger each year; but the accommodation at the College, and therefore the number of possible students, are restricted a great possibility. In the meantime, while the point is always made that the College should be added to in order to make a larger number of students.

others. In time each member will have an opportunity of passing examinations which will qualify him to be an officer in any one of the Canadian regiments, and he will leave the university with a joint in advantageous terms the best of the best of his future should. The plan is that there shall be efficient disciplinary accommodation for their complete military or army training, and an administrative building to contain a dining hall, an officers' quarters, then mess, and the other equipment necessary. The Military Department will create a drill hall or a part of the area. Those students who become members of the corps will have no time to spend, but first, but at the same time, they will be charged by the bearing of the burden of the work.

The reason for this movement after is not hard to find. Major Leonard is himself a graduate of the R.M.C., and as such he appreciates the important part his early training has played in his subsequent brilliant career.

The Royal Military College is acknowledged to be one of the best educational institutions in Canada. It gives a thorough education in addition to an admirable military training; it supplies a number of officers to the Imperial Army each year and a large proportion of military officers are drawn from its graduates; it maintains an engineering programme with a stream of well-qualified men. In fact, owing to the combination of the type of man produced, its excellent effect upon the national life of Canada must increase in direct ratio.



Commenced 1918 at the R.M.C. This commences the course which the R.M.C. 1918

with the number of men its limited accommodation and equipment enable it to serve out.

Kingston was selected for the position of the College for various reasons, chief of which were the possession by the Government of the site of the old naval yard on which there existed certain buildings which could be converted into barracks for the students; the proximity to Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto—and its exceptionally healthy location.

The College has not always enjoyed its present popularity, in fact, at one time the desirability of doing it was seriously considered, but of late years, the number of graduates has been limited by the accommodation available, and the recognition for admission has consequently become competitive. In 1913 the number of candidates for admission who possessed the necessary qualifications was 110, of whom only 48 could be admitted owing to lack of accommodation. The following year 118 of the sons of the Government, the present Governor-General, his heirs in the College has undoubtedly done much to know it particularly before the eyes of the public and to add to its general popularity. The lack of accommodation, therefore, resulting in the training away of one-third of those who wish, and are fully qualified, to enter in a nation which is worthy of the Canadian situation on the part of the military authorities.

It is a matter of national importance that as far as possible every young Canadian, who is prepared to equip himself with a training, which, while beneficial to himself, provides one more unit to the

ness of our national courts, should be recalled and encouraged to do so.

The machinery being already in good working order, the extra cost of the carrying an increased load would be comparatively small. The creation of another judiciary and increased size of the business life of an additional eighty or more men at the close and standing stand out by the college.

A Description of the College

The buildings consist of what is known as the Educational Building, in which are the offices, class room, dining hall, and recreation room; the Chemical Building, known as the "Shaw Facility," which created when it was built; and the main building, from the fact that the cost of the erection was defrayed from money sent out from England in 1812 to build a new-war) a great

are, are also, model shed, stable, hospital, and quarters for a limited number of the staff and other servants. A new dormitory building which is now on the point of completion will provide for an increase in the number of students for the as sleeping quarters are concerned, but further plans are being considered. The new dormitory building will be acquired before all the buildings can be taken of this addition. There is a rule in the grounds and well-lighted structure ranges for use in the winter months. In the summer there is good bathing and bathing, and in the winter a certain amount of ice-bathing. This is at present as covered riding school. This is a promising part of the addition, but only for riding instruction, but for use in the winter season as a drill-hall. From December 1st April, that is for the greater part of the school year the instruction is riding is carried out under great difficulties on frozen ground or on the with the thermometer frequently below zero, and the rooms must necessarily be delayed in consequence.

A drafting room, a laboratory, a library and reading room, and a physical letters room are also urgently required to meet the college and carry to meet the increased and ever-increasing demands upon it.

The rooms of studies comprise and laboratory engineering, mathematics, topography, survey, military history,

tactics, physics, riding, etc. Swimming and gymnastics are from part of the daily routine. From then it will be seen that physical training occupies a prominent place in the curriculum of the College. The result of this was seen in the recent games display given by the whole body of cadets, which was pronounced to be much above the average mark by R.N.H. the Duke of Cornwall, and Sir John French, both of whom have supported the College during the past two years.

On the whole, the cadet's life may be described as strenuous. He is well-developed physically, and puts his back into everything he does. The cadets have no idle time but a certain amount of camp experience and are very "buddy."

During the summer leave, the greater number are employed in the staff or as one of the training squad, for which they receive good pay, and a number will subsequently go out on some service or

training be obtained for as much as was it is true that owing to the large increase in the number of cadets, the administrative staff is at present somewhat small when compared with that of similar institutions elsewhere, but this will, no doubt, soon be remedied.

The Cadet after Graduation

As stated above a certain number of the graduates take an engineering as a profession. Some continue in the Imperial service as officers actually, but there are not always candidates for these. Possibly the young Canadian has an objection to accepting an allowance from his parents, which would be necessary, owing to the British officer's pay being insufficient to enable him to keep up his position. Another reason may be that many of the graduates do not like the idea of spending their lives out of Canada. The commission in the Canadian Permanent Force, as of course, open to graduates of the College.

The Canadian cadet and engineers are offered almost entirely by regulation, the majority have four or five commissions each, and the Army Reserve Corps and Overseas Corps have five between them. The Commission, however, as a general rule does not appear to be connected by military life, though when there has been a number of their services the cadets have received promotion.

During the last year of the war, the British Army in 1916 had a number of graduates, including seven on the staff. In the South African War there were eight-two cadets serving, of whom five had been in the country's service, as is testified by five memorial tablets erected to their memory in the entrance hall of the Educational Building. Within the last three years the regulations provide that every cadet not entering the regular forces shall be granted to the active militia for three years. Prior to that time there was no suspicion except that the cadets had to pass the reserve of officers.

By far the greater number of graduates, however, enter into the Canadian Government often annually a certain number of appointments in the Public Works Department. The "regulation corps" which exists among the graduates is particularly strong. There is an R.N.C. Club, to which graduates of all the universities (Continued on page 126)

Wealth of the Blackfoot Brave

A Tribe of Red Men Controlling More Wealth per Capita than any other Race

By W. McD. TAIT

Black, though no lack of them, in the world the most potent force in the story of Indian wealth. The last time the Blackfoot have shown such confidence in their own strength, and that strength has been in the past several years for the high per capita amount of their wealth. Their own land and the land of the Blackfoot have been the result of the Blackfoot's wealth in the past several years for the high per capita amount of their wealth. Their own land and the land of the Blackfoot have been the result of the Blackfoot's wealth in the past several years for the high per capita amount of their wealth.

DOTTED all over the prairie of Western Canada are lands set apart for the use of the aboriginal inhabitants of this Dominion. A treaty was made with the Indians after the North-West Rebellion, on most of these reserves agricultural enterprise have been inaugurated by the Department of Indian Affairs through their agents resident with the Indians. But even apart from the fact that the Indians have been made to Indian lands and property, the landings have increased immensely in value, and the inhabitants have many times become very wealthy. This has been the case with the Blackfoot tribe in Southern Alberta. The nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot, and Piegan bands, and are the principal branch of the great Algonquin linguistic stock. Their three bands with their allies, the Gros Ventre, and the Sarcee, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful confederation which, for a century, held by force of arms, a vast empire, an extensive territory stretching from the Missouri River north to the Red River, and from the Rocky east to the Cypress Hills. The confederacy of their vast territory against enemies, and the Blackfoot have a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies who surrounded them on all sides, and during the last few years a period of intensive life, which after thirty years of reservation life, is still the prominent characteristic of the Blackfoot.

Blackfoot Worth \$11,000,000
The reserves of this tribe are not far apart, but each band has its own land, and the Blackfoot have a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies who surrounded them on all sides, and during the last few years a period of intensive life, which after thirty years of reservation life, is still the prominent characteristic of the Blackfoot.

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Typical scene on the Blackfoot Reservation

leaves to settle down to individual farming of 100 acres each, along main farming lines. The school and the residence of the chief and the farm manager were situated quite near to the town of the reserve, about the center of the north side of the former territory of the tribe. A large reserve in which the characteristic Blackfoot Indian, as also the former monarchy of his race, is seen. Although a million dollars' worth of property, lying on the north side of the Blackfoot River, was sold by the Government less than three years ago, and the money received applied to the purchase of other land, the Blackfoot, yet these people still of a warlike nature do not take readily to the plow and the life of the modern farmer. The culture of the Blackfoot are built in groups of four, at the adjacent reserve of four center-sections so as to form a sort of small village community. The culture of the Blackfoot are built in groups of four, at the adjacent reserve of four center-sections so as to form a sort of small village community.

The population of all these reserves has not changed very materially since the Blackfoot were first put on the land. Last year there was an increase of 4, making the total population 2,525. This is divided as follows: Blood, 1,146; Blackfoot, 704; Piegan, 672. Despite the wealth of the reserves, among the people would give each land, space and pasture \$4,075, and this would improve the per capita wealth of the nation. But it is well known to all students of Indian life and customs that the wealth of the nation has no say in the holdings of the Blackfoot, as in the case of the wealth of the Blackfoot is measured, the wealth might be held out of the hands of the Blackfoot. (Continued on page 108.)

Blackfoot, before leaving program into the Beauty of Nature in the land, however.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

THE
FIRST
PARCELS
POST
IN THE STONE AGE



The above is the first of a series of comic business cartoons which Disney-Miller has prepared for Magnet's Magazine. There is humor galore in all of Mr. Miller's characterizations, and he is at the top of his art. The entire phase of present-day business life is made more amusing in the Stone Age style which covers the line of a universal humanism and a little more, and Mr. Miller, in his homely drawings, gets the most out of his subject. The next sketch will be "Joy Riding in the Stone Age."

A Review of Reviews

A Selection of Biographical, Scientific, Literary and Descriptive Articles from Home and Foreign Current Magazines

Queen Mary as Housekeeper

The Virtue of Domesticity is Exemplified in Our Queen

THESE are probably many thousands of housewives in different parts of the Empire who have little or no conception of the ordinary housewife character and virtues of the Royal Couple whose lot it has been to be placed at the head of the most widely extended realm the world has yet seen.

In a recent number of the *Lady's Home* appears an article which brings before us in a favorable manner the various side of the character of "The First Lady of the Empire." To many of our own countrymen the extent to which this article comes into it as of surprising interest, bringing them, as it will do, into closer touch with the personal character of one who by many must have previously been regarded simply as one of the hierarchies of the Empire of which we form no mean part.

Queen Mary, says the writer, is gaining a European reputation amongst royal housekeepers. Foreign visitors to the British Court note the perfection of its domestic arrangements, and are amazed at the authority as to the domestic sphere of women, the Queen.

It is not by chance, or even through the perfection of official routine, that the domestic machinery of our royal palaces runs so well, which, but because Queen Mary takes the trouble to be a perfect housekeeper. In the Majesty's earliest position it would be as easy to write tedious details on one side, to suppose with a heavy saddle in all expenses laid before her, and take her royal ease in Mary's side bar, attended by a quartet of eunuchs, the breakers of olive, and the corner and piping of servants. But that is not Queen Mary's way.

The habit of looking after things herself, which the Queen acquired as a young housekeeper in the comparatively small abode of York Cottage, Sandringham, in the early years of her married life, has been continued in the larger and completed household of the Court.

Queen Mary's household is seen in perfection at Buckingham Palace, the scene of Court functions the centre of their Majesty's social and family life in the Metropolis.

In passing, one may heard the expression that the Queen would have liked to see the outside of the palace painted before going into residence. That is what any superior housekeeper would undoubtedly have demanded for her villa. Londoners could scarcely have the great appearance of the overgrown's residence, and the Queen was almost as brilliant as the snow outside, for the middle classed the way, and the Board of Works considered the expense of giving the palace a new coat of paint. So the royal housekeeper had to wait for two years for the renovation and redecoration of her "town house," which has only just been completed.

Within, Queen Mary's taste is seen in the beautiful furnishing and arrangement of the private and many of the State apartments. Everywhere the royal housekeeper's perfection for British goods is apparent.

But to pass to the management of the royal household. The Queen's conduct as a housekeeper is largely due to the splendidly organized system by which the work is accomplished. This system has come about gradually. In early Victorian times Bouverie argued against a many departments of the Royal household, and time was wasted in record of Queen Victoria, allowing in one of the reception rooms because so one knew where duty it was to put such as the tea, and of a broken piece of glass in a royal apartment being announced for weeks while officials was considering the matter. Since then reforms were set on foot by the Prince Consort, and an improved system of management was accomplished, but it may be fairly claimed that the improved system, which undoubtedly owes much to King Edward, has reached something like a perfection.

of routine under the present reign. To Queen Mary belongs the credit of furthering in every way the efforts of the household in their efforts to keep the huge domestic machinery in perfect working order. A love of order and precision are distinguishing traits in the Queen's character, and all those whose privilege it is to serve Her Majesty have a good appreciation of her prompt, businesslike methods.

The section of the Royal household which is particularly associated with the housekeeping department of the palace is known as the "House of Green Cloth."

The House of Green Cloth comprises the Lord Steward's department, including the Palace Steward, the Chief Cook and the First Gentleman Porter. All matters of housekeeping expenditure and arrangement pass through the hands of these and subordinate officials.

The work of the Palace is apportioned under various Heads of Departments. Each Head controls a certain number of servants. For example, the House Steward supervises the kitchen department, the work of which includes the ordering of supplies, the Palace Steward has charge of the hall services and messengers staff, while the Housekeeper controls the little army of room women servants and the dressers and maids of the Queen and Princess Mary.

In none of the European Courts the dressers are ladies of gentle birth, but at the British Court they rank as upper servants. The King's maid, a gentleman of the most courtly style and manners, has the control of the Majesty's personal women staff.

The Purvey Office has under him a staff of female officers to attend in the care of the linen, glass and china and the various table services, including the famous gold service used at State banquets.

Last, but not least, Miss Colclough, the most important as only a chief of such regulation one. His chief assistant

ness in England before, was unusual. Upon entering, everything was found primarily as described.

The following is the chief of modern cases of automatism, investigated by various men of science, and, hence, according to the French, "des cas de Somnambulisme," it is "an sleeping state of wakefulness."

On March 29th, 1918, the Italian doctor Danzoni lost a little girl of five, Alexandrine, from Montecarlo, crossing frontier guard in the night. Three days afterwards the wife said that she had dreamed, at night, appeared and said according to the French, "des cas de Somnambulisme," it is "an sleeping state of wakefulness."

"Mamma, do not cry. I have not left you. Once again I shall become thy girl, and once more you will shelter through my birth." Three days later the dream again repeated itself.

The mother was absolutely incredulous, especially as, after a second operation, the daughter said she could never again become a mother.

The doctor of the mother was struck by an invisible hand, and again grew which led the parents to get into touch with the dead child. They were perfectly satisfied, the child appearing as a vision and saying: "Do not weep, little mother, for I shall bring to you to be reborn, and before Christmas I shall be with you."

The mother decided the possibility of the communication, and more particularly the possibility of a new birth. On May 6th Alexandrine said she would not come alone, and, with her mother, three months afterwards, constantly and obstinately affirmed that she would come with a little sister, the assurance being given that one of the girls who was Alexandrine would resemble exactly the dead child.

The mother once and over again declared her active disbelief, even after she knew that she had again received, but on November 24th, 1918, gave birth to two girls, one of which was identical with the dead Alexandrine.

In July of last year, Dr. Danzoni, quoted by other witnesses, says that the German mother was to be perfect. To day, the child being now nearly three, the resemblance is maintained exactly, the appearance, dress, speech, and character being identical with the dead child.

Phases Through History

I do not claim that by the above you must automatically be assured from the plain of argument, only that a slight prima facie case has been made out.

Modern investigations into automatism are resulting in the bringing to light of valuable proofs of the many variations of human personality, and, above all, the evidence goes to prove that in any mental condition upon the work place, we have had a more intensive and a more intense work than that which we are now aware of. We would appear on that evidence to be getting through history, learning the lessons of the many variations of human personality, and we are every moment, and in our last paragraphs we will understand the meaning of the last line.

THE RICHEST NATION IN EUROPE

German Financier Claims Germany Leads World

ONE of Germany's most interesting personalities is Dr. Carl Helfferich, a director of the Deutsche Bank, president of the Reichsbank, and, therefore, who would be looked on surely as a writer of the future. "Germany's National Wealth, 1800-1913," is the title of the latest book, which, in the present time being quoted with much self-complacency on the part of many Germans.

Dr. Helfferich's most startling argument is Germany is ahead of England both as regards total income and total capital wealth. Most astonishingly he would have us believe that Germany's working population gave her a bigger national income than France, but that France was ahead in accumulated wealth, and that the Reich was ahead of Germany both in income and wealth. Thus Dr. Helfferich declares: "It shows that Germany is the head of France in national wealth as well as in income, and that she is also, though less markedly, ahead of England in both domains." Germany, he says, has been rapidly increasing population, taken with a much higher average income than obtained when Kaiser Wilhelm came to the throne.

A German's average income, counting men, women and children, is \$150. This is a large sum for Europe. In France, which is second as a rule, the average per capita income is only \$125. England is still ahead of Germany in average individual income, but Germany's much larger population has placed her as well as France, ahead in total income.

In total capital wealth Germany's position is still more striking. She has many more times the disposable wealth of any other nation. In per capita wealth she is still behind France, and, therefore, behind England, but after that has been taken, remains the European state in which the individual has the largest amount of wealth.

But Germany having a population of about 20,000,000 greater than Great Britain and 25,000,000 greater than France, England and France are naturally behind when it comes to the total capital wealth. As the dominant factor in the comparison is not individual wealth, but population, England is a small country of rich people, and France has no chance at all. Their chances are all the smaller because Germany's individual income is growing at a great speed and even in Germany where the masses are employed are falling off, production is increasing, and the standard of living is most marked in agriculture. In England and elsewhere in Europe great industrial development is being accompanied by a corresponding growth of Germany, but not happened. Year by year more and more working hands abandon the country and the farm and crowd into the cities and factories.

Germany employed in agriculture has fallen off heavily, and there has been

been a decline in the absolute number. From 1900 to 1913 the total loss was 1,000,000. In spite of this the agricultural production has not only not fallen off, but has gone on increasing, usually at rapidly as for the industrial output.

Agricultural output has gone on increasing with fewer working hands, and there has been but one a real number of hands for industrial work. During the Kaiser's reign the coal output has increased 175 per cent, and the value of the coal has increased 425 per cent. The production of pig-iron has grown 241 per cent, and the value 509 per cent. When Wilhelm II came to the throne Germany produced 1,000,000 tons of pig-iron. Now her production is nearly 3,000,000 tons. Poland is almost the only other industrial producer in Germany richer than her rivals. But in coal, where she has so much advantage, she has Kaiser Wilhelm, and she is now known only by the United States.

Dr. Helfferich takes an optimistic view of Germany's future. He admits that he looks darkly at the industrial future, but he says that industrial wealth is not alone other kinds of wealth. It is material wealth which is making it possible for Germany to develop spiritually and morally in a way that her rivals cannot hope to achieve. He claims that modern industrial methods require the workers by increasing them to a maximum. With few exceptions the work of a modern worker has far greater value for the industrial host than the genuine work of some generations ago. The situation is not true that Germany is becoming Europe's richest state has "lost her soul."

Crushing the Middle Classes

Having asked us to dismiss our minds of the "middle-class," but overlooking the fact that the middle-class is a bound to progress because evidence is shown in the U. S. Section in the British Journal proceeds to argue under the title "Economic and Political," that the declining birth-rate per marriage is the most valuable part of the advance and the trend of social legislation, one of the chief effects of which is to denigrate the mass, may only assume the dimensions of a social revolution. Modern civilization, he thinks, seems inclined to repeat the blunder and crush the lower classes. He suggests, the decline of which "appears to be largely due to an unresolvable system of taxation which crushed the middle-class, and left the lower classes in a position of poverty and affliction between the millionaire and the man who had nothing to lose, and the impoverished masses, who had no chance of rising." Republics, he claims, have been the most successful means in politics, and our legislators must consider the industrial fact of a social life—that the industrial world of a nation is neither the individual nor the State, but the family. In prehistoric times, if the State was the family, the last thing it can do is to keep the family in social isolation.

TOXIC FATIGUE IN SCHOLARS

Boys Stop Growing and Examination is Co-operative in Serious Illness

THAT school life involves certain physical dangers to the child is shown clearly in an article by Lewis T. Brown, of Stanford University, in the *Popular Science Monthly*.

The results of experiments made by some American concerned mental and nervous examinations are related and the results noted.

In comparing the growth attained during the seventh year of life by children in school with that attained by children of the same age who had not entered school, the results showed that growth retarded to a considerable extent. Boys attending school increased in height 10 per cent, on an average, whereas those who had not entered increased 14 per cent.

Of 300 children, five to six years of age, measured on entering school and again two months later, 100 per cent had lost weight. This appears significant in view of the fact that the only fall in weight, the average of most rapid growth in weight. The retarding effect, as was marked in the progress papers, those under six years of age. The children continued that advance before the age of six years should not be permitted and that in many cases it ought to be postponed until seven or eight years.

Of 1,000 children whose growth was followed during the first four years of school life 40 per cent failed to gain weight during the entire first and second years, while 20 per cent showed an actual loss. The number failing to gain during the second year was only 10 per cent, the third year 5 per cent and the fourth year about 5 per cent.

Boys of the Examination

One of the ends met often shown for school overpressure is the physical deterioration. Experiments proved that examination later, a mental examination as the amount of examination taken by university students, and a corresponding decrease of weight. The conclusion was that the effect of the physical examinations tend to bring about a condition of the nervous system resembling that characteristic of persons who are always over-exercised.

A study was made of the physical effects of examinations of 242 pupils, five to sixteen years of age, in a Massachusetts school. The pupils were weighed just before they began preparation for the examinations, again at the close of the examination, and finally after the close of the following year. The results of the examination. Comparing the results together with the first, it was found that 18 per cent had lost weight, that about 31 per cent had not changed and that only 50 per cent had made any gain. Since the examination and the preparation for it took over a year, the pupils were at an age when growth from month to month is normally very rapid.



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all ought to have shown a gain. As it was, those of the lowest grade lost on an average 3 per cent. of their weight and those of the highest class over 3 per cent. Quite different in the result when we compare the weight losses before exercise with those after working, for here we had loss of weight with only a 4 per cent. and gain with 50 per cent. for 13 pupils, however, the extended exercise was not sufficient to make up the loss of weight suffered during the strenuous pre-exercise period. Ignatius remarks that in the physical effects the examination is comparable to a severe illness, and that a mental strain severe enough to cause such profound alterations in metabolism could hardly fail to affect unfavorably that organ most concerned in the atmosphere—the lungs itself.

By carefully weighing the quantities of food consumed by school children in the different months of the school year it has been shown that the child's appetite deteriorates in the winter season.

Reflex Evils in Nutrition

Data of this kind lead us to infer that the nervous stimulation involved in excessive mental work produces the injury through such reflex effects as these upon the nutritive processes. Grossman, a German doctor, however, has raised the question whether in addition there may not be unfavorable influences more direct than the explanation assumes. He believes there are two such influences: (a) Excessive expenditure of the blood and (b) Excessive expenditure of carbon dioxide due to superficial respiration resulting from application to mental tasks; and (c) An immediate effect upon the chemical composition of the blood corpuscles due to the accumulation of fatigue products resulting from mental work (1).

In order to test the latter theory Grossman subjected 18 university students and 17 children of ten to fifteen years of age to blood tests before and after the preparatory period for school examinations. The tests showed three determinations: the number of red corpuscles, the relative proportion of haemoglobin which they contained, and their power of resistance. In regard to the number of corpuscles, no constant differences were found, either with university students or with children. The proportion of haemoglobin, however, showed a decided decrease, amounting to an average of ten per cent. with the students and to nearly that much with the children. The effect upon the power of resistance of the red corpuscles was much the same as other investigators had shown to result from certain poisons. Grossman, therefore, concludes that in all probability mental work produces a toxic waste which attacks almost as conclusively in the chemical and functional properties of the blood.

To try this theory still further he selected himself eight twelve-to-thirteen-year-olds for the same kind of blood examination, except that in this experiment the

blood tests were repeated only by a number of hours of strenuous mental work instead of by study work, as was the case in the earlier experiment. Here again, the decrease of haemoglobin was marked, amounting on an average to 7.5 per cent. with Grossman himself and to 5 per cent. with the boys. Grossman believes that the underlying cause of school anemia, with its attendant intellectual and its imperfect organization of the blood, is to be sought in the influence of excessive accumulation of toxic products of fatigue.

Effect of School Posture on Respiration

The effect of school occupations on the respiration has been studied, showing the amount of respiration in the upper part of the lungs resulting from different postures assumed in writing. In this way it was determined that the exaggerated posture induced an inferiority of the upper part of the chest and a diminished depth of respiration in the upper part of the lower side. The latter simulates, therefore, that it is the symmetrical posture, rather than the strong posture per se, which is responsible for the school's ill effects upon the lungs. He believes that the school is in this way an important cause of tuberculosis.

The school as a cause of morbidity is also sick with it. It was found that the percentages of morbidity are considerably lowered at the end of the school year.

We can get here after into a critical discussion of the above generalization. It is well to emphasize, however, that each matter here to deal with accordingly complex factors whose negative influences are here in a way. At the same time, the problems are very challenging to the biologist and physiologist as well as to the school hygienist, and are probably capable of being solved in such a way as to yield more positive results than we have just met on this aspect of human education.

WHEN THE KING GIVES A DANCE

How a State Ball at Buckingham Palace is Managed

DURING the London "season" one reads in the pages of a State Ball being held at Buckingham Palace, says a writer in *Parson's Weekly*. Following the management is a descriptive report of the festivities. But one never reads an inside account of how these big functions are organized. One knows nothing of the making of the elaborate decorations of the Royal Hospitality which work steadily like a big business machine.

Firstly, there is the Lord Chamberlain, whose position corresponds to that of a managing director, while the Lord Steward fulfils the duties of an assistant managing director.

Together they draw up and issue the invitations. That, although it may sound a trifling task, is, in reality, one of the heaviest of the lot. It takes six



Eyes, Cheeks and Lips

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Thoughtful women who know this simple truth, that health and beauty depend upon pure blood—largely a matter of proper food and drink, use

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The Cure of Consumption

Asthma, Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh

A Treatment Approved After Most Severe Tests By Medical Men. Strongly Recommended By "The Review of Reviews," "Truth" and Other Leading Journals

THE reader's particular attention is directed to the "special inhalation" treatment for the cure of consumption which is so well known in England as the "Albion" treatment. It is as possible for consumption to be driven to cure themselves of the elements of cure of persons suffering from this terrible disease, and the results of the research, which has resulted in effecting a permanent cure in thousands of cases extending over a period of forty years.

An abundance of proof exists to show that, by the use of the special inhalation treatment prescribed by Dr. Edwin W. Albion, it is possible to effect an absolute cure in the great majority of cases of persons suffering from this terrible disease, and the results of the research, which has resulted in effecting a permanent cure in thousands of cases extending over a period of forty years.

The "Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Other Diseases of the Chest," by Edwin W. Albion, M.D. Phil., D.Sc., with M.B.C. Eng., distinguished by numerous cases prominently mentioned by the most eminent physicians, 47th edition, 171st thousand. Price 66 cents, post free. Obtainable from Ignotus House, Highbury Quadrant, London, England; this work contains invaluable information and gives particulars which it is impossible to do in the space at our disposal.

In the "Review of Reviews," Mr. Stodd stated that Dr. Albion "has proved that he can cure, has cured, and is at all probability will go on curing consumptive patients, whom they have dismissed as incurable."

We are glad to see this view supported by our contemporary, "Truth" (November 26th, 1911), whose excellent notice contains the following kind words:—

"The precise value of his treatment

of consumption is a matter on which I have never ventured to express an opinion; and only know roughly what the treatment was. But it is quite certain that he has accomplished a large number of remarkable cures, treated an equal and again in cases which had been pronounced hopeless by the best professional authorities. The more that he has had such a large practice in this special line for the last thirty years, and never got into trouble, is quite of his very definite successes in his advertisement, and despite the certainty of having the whole medical profession against him if he did get into trouble, is evidence that his patients and their friends were satisfied with what he did, even where he failed to effect a cure. I myself have sent many patients to him. Though this advice has been given so often, year after year, no one has ever complained subsequently of the results of having followed it. All this is pretty strong proof that Dr. Albion was a remarkably successful practitioner in his special line, and the proof becomes stronger when it is remembered that patients did not as a rule go to him only they were in an advanced stage of the disease—very frequently after doctors had pronounced their cases hopeless.

"It stands to reason, therefore, that Mr. Albion's methods and experience must have had a definite value in the accumulation of knowledge respecting this terrible disease and its effective treatment."

"The evidence is that practice reveals which could hardly be claimed by any living member of the profession."

Quintessence could give you more exact particulars, but those you have extracted from the official paper of him who have always frankly avowed doubt or fear of any description, and any intention in their condemnation of any method treatment versus upon "quackery," must convince the reader how desirable it is that the public should be aware that there is a treatment for the cure of consumption, which has stood

the test of time and is approved by the highest authorities.

In our next issue further details of the "Albion" treatment will be published with testimonials from Medical men who have proved the efficiency, success and saved patients in every way of life, but as the space would again advise any sufferer not to delay but to get into communication with the "Albion" treatment at Ignotus House, Highbury Quadrant, London, England, and so at once remove the doubts this treatment has already afforded many thousands of grateful patients.

The following is quoted from "The Medical Times," which in August, 1910, contained a remarkable commendation in the following words:—

"In 1907 we saw Edwin W. Albion, M.D., F.R.S., M.B.C., of Ignotus House, Highbury Quadrant, London, England, started the doctors of Great Britain by stating that he had made, was making and intended to cure 'consumption.' The profession scoffed—the consumptive laughed, and Albion in a few years was able to exhibit a list of 'cured patients and patients' several yards long. Lord Balfour, Sir James, Duke, Lord and simple farmers wrote that Albion was doing precisely what he had a hundred 'quackeries' alleged to do the same thing. The fame of the 'Albion cure' spread, and in British Albion was presented with the diploma, ribbon and decoration of the Red Cross, after having 'cured beyond peradventure' several consumptive cases of that kind. Doctors in other countries adopted his methods and succeeded correspondingly. The various stars also came—and go—but the everyday doctor continues to say, 'What is the most rational method of treating phthisis pulmonum?' An answer to believe that if such man who asked that question could survive from a given treatment, methods, the results Albion and his followers obtained, he would undoubtedly believe that it was the only rational method."

Read more to be added to show that the "Albion" treatment does all that is claimed for it.

CURING NOISE IN A CONCRETE BUILDING

WITH buildings of concrete construction used for office purposes noise is often a very annoying feature, more especially so in those districts in general offices where large numbers of men co-exist, often specially furnished, and having relatively a few people working in them compared with the size of the room.

Under such conditions the sounds produced by people walking about, or clanking their feet on the concrete floor, by typewriters, or even from talking, are greatly enhanced and echo very loudly.

It is a ten-story building of reinforced concrete construction throughout, erected recently by an industrial corporation, for use exclusively as an administrative building, the noise, particularly on one of the floors, was the greatest nuisance, it being at times well high as loudly as in what any one is used to when talking over the telephone, but various expedients were tried during several months in an effort to remedy the trouble, without success. The main reason for the floor is fixed on the sides by concrete floor joists by the mezzanine, and the floor is supported from the main floor by partitions of wood and glass, carried up about eight feet from the floor.

Various ways of preventing walking, lead falling, slamming doors, etc., which of course reduced the noise from these causes, but still left a good deal that was unacceptable. In another way, the noise was reduced by the use of the special office partitions, which were made clear to the ceiling, which is about 18 feet 6 inches from the floor. This form of partition, however, in its extreme construction, and material, some of the partitions were found to be in spite of partitions.

Finally, after various other experiments had been tried, a reference from one of the leading engineering firms in the authority on acoustics, was consulted. He advised putting down a space of sound of a rug in the center of each of the private offices, and one of two in various spots in the main office.

The result in each case was a great improvement. The noise from the sides is stilling but entirely disappeared, the office floor no longer seems to be particularly annoying, as far as the design, and the noise from the sides or by typewriters, although they are situated on an uncarpeted part of the floor, is noticeably reduced. The general noise of work in most satisfactory, and the office through which there is constant passing from one department to another, and the noise from the sides is so reduced that it is no longer a nuisance that goes to make up the general item of an office.

It would seem that how low one can get the noise of the sides is the only method of noise reduction in a concrete building for office buildings.

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THE SCIENCE OF STREET TRAFFIC

Fifty Million Dollars' Time-and-Speed
Yearly in One City by Traffic
Regulation

THIS regulation of street traffic is a problem which has not yet assumed very serious proportions in Canadian cities, but it is one which with the rapid increase in population will before long give us an experience of problems by the experience of the great cities of other countries. It has only been ten years since traffic police appeared on the streets of New York. At that time London was the only city in the world that was attempting to direct traffic, and it was to London that the great cities of all countries of the world sent their police representatives to gain experience in the management of street traffic. The World's Work in its current issue gives an instructive account of the various methods now adopted in London, Paris and New York resulting in the saving of millions of dollars' worth of time every year.

In the case of the open city of New York City, William Phelps has had to wait half an hour for his earnings. He was not a patient man and the delay irritated him. The confusion of vehicles, the loud announcement of taxicabs, and the sight of women needlessly exposed set him to thinking of a way out of the difficulty. Before he reached home he had a plan, and, within three years, though only a private citizen without authority, he had effected traffic conditions in New York City.

The science of street traffic regulation may be said to have been born that night. The first time that Mr. Phelps' plan was tried at the opening the day-lane of carriages and automobiles took only one-third as long as usual. That was twelve years ago. At that time it was not at all uncommon to have vehicles become so mingled on Broadway, and on Fifth Avenue that it would take from fifteen minutes to half an hour to cross them. And that is the position today. The conditions the longest delay that has been caused on either Fifth Avenue or Broadway for several years has been two or three minutes.

The saving of time alone in New York by traffic regulation has been estimated at more than thirty million dollars a year, and so far only the most pressing street problems have been handled. Even under present conditions more than half the cost of some manufacturing goods is charged upon street handling. It frequently costs more to load freight over three miles through city streets than five hundred miles by rail. When traffic regulations are in effect, however, there has been an astonishing improvement in this respect.

Paris has taken up new steps in traffic regulation very recently than any other city. It is still somewhat speculative, and few pedestrians who are so unfortunates to be involved down and become obstructed in traffic, but it has regulated the traffic in that it is easier to watch

and exempt. It has also adopted the rotary system of handling traffic at the intersections of streets. By this method all traffic is compelled to go in one direction. No matter at what point the vehicle enters or where it is going, it is compelled to turn to the right, enter the wheel of traffic, and turn off to the right where it reaches the street for which it is needed. This may seem a needless device, but it has proved to be the only way traffic can be quickly and safely handled. Only sufficient policing is required to compel ignorant drivers to obey the rules, and accidents are no longer common.

After this system had been used for several months it came to be known as the rotary system, but in Paris, it is called the gateway system. In Paris it has been adopted at all corners where several streets intersect. Another method adopted in the case of "lanes of safety" to direct traffic and to prevent collisions. In some crossings, where there were only one or two lanes of safety, the number has been increased to three, thus making four streets, two lanes for new moving traffic near the corner, and two lanes for faster traffic in the middle of the street. The difficulty with the old arrangement was that while the slow-moving vehicles were "hanging back" to the curb, the fast automobiles moving swiftly in opposite directions in the middle of the street could not pass the pedestrians to cross without being run down. The plan of three lanes of safety has elevated this danger.

The first idea of safety that was used for traffic regulation in this country has recently been placed on upper Fifth Avenue, New York. Lanes of safety are not entirely new, but they are not as they have been used before only for shelter when crossing and leaving cars. In London they have been used for a long time as a place for all busy streets, and the number of them is increasing.

By making use of lanes of safety, by "separating" traffic into lanes and by the further adaptation of the rotary system, the next step in traffic regulation is expected to be the solution of the block system now in use in some degree in most American cities. Until very recently the block system has been considered the only feasible solution of the street traffic problem, and the traffic policeman has become a familiar figure in the streets of all cities of more than 250,000 inhabitants, but the present of the "big hand" of the traffic police shows signs of weakening.

It is not that the "big hand" has failed in efficiency. In New York it has proved its value. It stops all traffic on one street while the cross-traffic passes. Where it is used it makes the streets as safe as it is possible to make them, and it prevents accidents. The absolute authority of the police makes the system work smoothly. It has brought traffic conditions a long step forward. But the system has serious faults. Even when traffic is comparatively light on most cross streets only about half the



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post was extremely short and preposterously ugly, but he was noble and agreeable, and he already possessed in a conspicuous degree the art of pleasing.

There were eight of these friends gathered together, all authors or men intimately connected with literature. They were agreed in desiring to keep up their discussions, and that of all it was proposed that they should meet semi-regularly at each other's homes. But no one of them was rich, and Correll's house was far the most comfortably situated, so it was suggested to be the perpetual host, and the rest were glad to give way to him. They decided to meet once a week to discuss literature and languages in Correll's house at the corner of the West Point Martin.

If any one of them had written something, as frequently happened, he would need it ahead, and ask for criticism, which would be freely given. Often their discussions would end in a stroll through the streets, as in a meal prepared by Casanova's really admirable chef. It was a delightful time, and, in other years, when the Académie was celebrated and powerful, the original members looked back wistfully at the happy period of almost constant meetings.

Such was the inception of the *American Frontiers*. Mr. Goetz then goes on to relate at some length how Cardinal Richelieu came to hear of the meetings, how he had early perceived the importance of journalism, of his desire to be regarded as literature's "best and bravest friend," and how he offered the friends his protection for their society which was somewhat reluctantly accepted owing to their fear of offending the powerful monarch.

The first document which the Cardinals deigned to give to the embarrassed and visibly terrified French was that they should add to their number, or, in his own words, that "les Messieurs gentils" their Compagnons de plaisance, persons considerably *plus hauts en couleur*. They appeared to have been born at the official sifting of March 29, 1804, and that was so considered as the date of the formation of the Académie.

The objections which the initial French Academy set before itself were the encouragement of grace and nobility of style in all persons employing the French language, and, as a subsidiary to this, the persistent effort to make that language, in all positions, until it should become an instrument for expression as definite, as forcible and as comprehensive as Latin and Greek had been in their coldest hours.

On the 28th of March, 1934, they sat down on their all-important mats, and, thank-fully were to the world "L'Académie Française." Two days later, in a very long letter, they detailed to the Cardinal the objects and functions of their body, and before to begin with the request that he would permit them to publish his own impositions and postulates. This document is very interesting to-day. In it the new Académie proposes to cleanse the French language from all the words which it has assimilated from vulgar and ignominial sources; to establish the strict sense of words, seriously to

examine the subject and treatment of prose, the style of the whole, the harmony of periods, the propriety in the use of words. Moreover, the Academics undertook to examine the books of one another with a meticulous attention to faults of style and grammar. Thus "Trojet," which was drafted by Furet, was submitted to Rivarot, and printed in an edition of thirty copies in May, 1634.

[illegible]

It will be more than eight years had gone by since the first meetings of selected men of letters had taken place in Conner's home, and that many beloved formations had to be gone through before the body was in a posture to even begin the work. The humble answer of the organs of the Academic Franciscan, the surprising and painful absence of its youth, and the glories of its subsequent existence, should make us indifferent to the view growth of an similar institution. There is not the only corporation which was not built in a night.

THE PALACE OF PEACE
Is the Abolition of War an Old Dream?

THE ideas expressed by a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* on the subject of war sound somewhat reactionary at the present time. Speaking of the Palace of Peace which has lately been erected at the Hague, he says:—

[illegible]

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(4) The study of violent and non-violent diseases.

Before the opening of the present institution, there was already an existence in the rue Stegauer under the name of "Institut Pasteur," a small temporary establishment, where persons bitten by mad animals or those suspected of rabies were treated. At the same time Pasteur's principal colleagues and pupils, were propagating their researches and study of infectious diseases in the small laboratory of the Bureau de Hygiène, under the direction and supervision of their chief. This was the nucleus of the larger institute, where work was started towards the end of 1880.

Pasteur followed with the greatest splendour the work of the new establishment. He was present regularly every morning at the treatment of all cases of rabies and kept himself informed of every detail of the work. He often visited the research laboratories and conversed with the workers, doing his best to further their efforts.

The difficulties, however, were great. The capital—about \$500,000—the result of the first public subscription, and here for the most part exhausted in purchasing the ground and constructing the building, and there only remained a very small sum available for the maintenance of the institute. This lack of funds was Pasteur's despair and his efforts to overcome it were unavailing. In spite of his efforts to the philanthropists, but without result. Doubtless, the assistant director, published a special pamphlet which he had sent to every scientific society and to every newspaper; the pamphlet had no success.

Thus the funds were even then inadequate to support the institution, at a condition of that period. And Pasteur wished to enlarge the scope of his work. He was very anxious to acquire a great ground situated in the Rue Doidé opposite the institute and which was then planted with vegetables, but he himself never succeeded in raising the money for this purpose. It is interesting to think that a man who rendered such great service to his country and to his fellow men, should have been compelled to spend the latter years of his life in this endeavoring to secure the means necessary for the continuation and extension of his work.

In spite of all difficulties the work at the institute continued. Besides vaccination against rabies and the prevention of various diseases, theoretical researches were made in the laboratory as to the nature of poisons, the human system was opposite to the treatment of microbes. Under this head must be mentioned the work of a young Belgian doctor, Jules Bordet, who was successful in showing much light upon the constitution of antibodies in the blood which destroy microbes. This work which marked an era in the progress of medical science was rewarded a few months previous to Pasteur's death in 1895.

Other investigations which were performed at the same time under the au-

thority of the Institute are worthy of special mention. Sent to China where it could study on the spot to soil which is regarded with the greatest honor, Yersin established largely in the discovery of the bacillus of the human plague, that requiring most attention elsewhere to be investigated for the fighting of this greatly dreaded and deadly disease of past years and against which up to that time no measures had been taken. The Institute now has a special service for the plague under the direction of Dr. Yersin's successor.

Pasteur's Successors

The new director, Dubouche, a chemist by profession, devoted the nine years of his management to the expansion of the fermentation department and of several laboratories of industrial chemistry. Although according to his character, the Institute was to be devoted to the study of various and numerous diseases, Dubouche was reluctant to allow the study of fermentations which had been begun by Pasteur to fall through, and by a lucky chance he was enabled to continue it successfully. A biochemist who wished to devote his researches to the study of the fermentation process, to the institute the past year ground on which Pasteur had so strongly set his seal, and another offered the money required to construct the Institute of industrial biology with the most modern and up-to-date equipment.

The resources of the Institute were thus greatly augmented and the institution of a very extensive service was made possible as the result of a public subscription started by the figures, which realized over \$500,000. The institute thus enlarged in size and in its assistance. The amount collected was sufficient to cover the maintenance of the new wings for the hospital and the enlargement of the biological laboratories mentioned above. Here was commenced a most important series of experiments on the secret action of soluble ferments upon various materials, the results of which are favorable to it. It has been demonstrated, for instance, that interferences quantities such as the tea, dissolved in water, part of many species applied during cultivation is sufficient to increase the growth of the "Aspergillus niger" mould, and an increase in being made to apply these results to practical use by adding certain quantities of mannose to the soil and in order to increase the yield of cereals.

Dr. Dubouche also believes the study of the inheritance of acquired and hereditary phenomena, which have already rendered useful services to science is of value to theoretical work. One of his laboratory assistants, a student of the Institute, has discovered a method of working with glass which the end of pure crystals of minerals and metals. This system has already been applied successfully in the study and its use is purely on the scientific.

Dubouche also instituted a breeding laboratory with the idea of perfecting various methods and the growth of selected desirable ferments. This has become a veritable breeding school in which

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support for a period. But the King was adamant and resolutely refused her petitions. He remained absolutely firm. The woman to get her wish against the British Government.

A Woman of Spirit

By money and fair words she managed to get her husband in the Tower, and on the night before the day fixed for his execution she went into his cell, accompanied by her maid, who accompanied her to the women's room and took for the prisoner. This being done, Lady Mordaunt walked out with the women telling her in a loud voice to go up and see her husband. She herself followed to the cell, and tried her husband with weep and grief and wept out with him, as if he were her female companion. She sat him away, bidding him listen and read the word who had not returned.

Then again she went back to the cell, she then asked, what brought it, and talked about so thought concerning with her husband. After some time, she, like her, got clear away. He escaped to France, where, after many perils, he was captured, she followed him. That was the sentence of the present Duchess of Norfolk, and her friends say that the spirit of that long-suffering woman lives in her.

A GREATER THAN PANAMA

Secretary Lane Plans to Make the Development of Alaska a Public Work

A PUBLIC work greater by far than the Panama Canal has been planned by Mr. Lane, secretary of the Interior Department of the United States Government, says The American Magazine, in an report to President Wilson.

It is a bold proposition, calculated to take hold upon the imagination of the American people. The idea seeking less than the development of a public work of the vast territory of Alaska—the building of roads and railroads, the opening of mines, the founding of agriculture.

This is a necessary modification of the idea of the United States with less than thirty thousand white inhabitants, less than one hundred miles of coast and only fragments of islands. Part of the territory has as kindly a climate as Stockholm or St. Petersburg and there are 50,000,000 acres that will make homes for a people as sturdy as those of New England. It will not only support a large agricultural population but it is so much wealth of natural values, great forests, grazing the herdsman, and such fisheries.

The people of the United States have already developed positively that this vast territory should not be waterflood and possibly exploited by the private monopolist.

"We should have opportunity to the monopolist," says Secretary Lane, "but did not open them to the development."

The new asks immediate action. He asks that adequate governmental machinery be devised to do the work. He suggests a federal commission to examine complete maps of all the offices of the territory, with power to develop the resources on the landward side.

Five years ago the colonies would have seemed Utopia in the extreme. There has been a tradition in America, long and deeply seated, that government work is of necessarily wasteful, inefficient, and costly nature. And under the old system of special-patrons there was no little justification for this view.

But the Panama Canal has been acquired. We went into that enterprise like an inexperienced boy unaware of his own strength; we are coming out of it with a new understanding of the meaning of public work and a new confidence in our ability as a nation to engage in it. The canal will only be finished twenty a year before it was projected and more than eight million to one million dollars of the estimated cost, and it will not only a source of economy, efficiency, beauty, betterment. We have discovered heretofore unknown human resources in the form of state-aided, industry—of which has been developed a superb machine for public service.

This past the entrance of Panama, having won a victory, a new kind of warfare will be prepared for new conquests. Why not maintain the superb machine as a national asset? Why not turn the power that has conquered Panama to the conquest of Alaska? Why not give Governor and his own command of the new work for the people?

We must not stop with a single shining silver line, for the only solid result of doing a great deed is that it makes us so the doing of still greater ones. We have conquered, at last, at least of Panos, we have found "the canal equivalent" for us. We are ready as a nation for still more audacious conquests of the forces of nature. Let us thus mark our victories from the tropics to the poles. Let Governor command. Let the nation light the battle.

THE AMERICANIZATION OF CHINA

The United States Endeavouring to Conquer China's Trade

To stand in the main street of any Chinese city and to see all that you look at will most probably impress you with the Americanization of China is at least I think there is no doubt about it, says the Daily Chronicle, London, East Pringle in the far distance. For Americanization here we mean these way to any great extent, there is not apparent, at yet, say strong Americanism, but here and there it is in the air, and there it will be soon for long.

At the best parts, in the capital and in the Yangtze, the far left hand of the river from the sea, one finds characteristics that are unambiguously American.

WEAR

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(They Run in Front)

You can have a Gossard Corset, Corset made to your size, for \$3.00



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Actually get better and better with wear—no pumps, valves, levers, or the like to get out of order or run with. Used in a large number of households where cleanliness and sanitary conditions are absolutely essential, also in offices, hotels, institutions, churches.

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Florida has four a Robertson Ranch website and fully equipped to handle all the "makings" and build it your way. You will have a great detailed brochure of the state.

Living experience has made us aware of the best and most building and we can give you great detailed advice in buying or building large ranch, small ranch, and more. We have a lot of experience in making, in. Also this is a source of enjoying and having fun. We have a lot of experience in making, in.

ROBERTSON BROS., Foot of Bay St., HAMILTON, ONT.

colonisation in Britain and in the various Dominions, representing to some extent differences of social policy. Closely connected with the last named was the third great estate, which was also misunderstood. In South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia, not only the public, but many of its leaders were misled by the idea that their country would become a home for the expatriate of complete non-assimilation without opening their doors to a possible flood of undesirable and Asiatics, whom they would be obliged at some time to admit lest to interfere with political rights. Victims of Asiatic swamping over from Hongkong and Singapore, where the conditions of non-assimilation were easy, or even via Britain, decided that

Mr. Wilfred Lerner wished to solve the difficulty by an Imperial Act giving extra-territorial effect to the anti-trust laws of the Dominions. This proposal, however, did not meet with the approval, either of the Imperial or Australian authorities, and the plan of having to adopt a dual system was found necessary. The Imperial world-wide statute of a monopolized subject will contain a local, but the local will not contain the Imperial.

[illegible]

When the scheme which has thus appeared is carried into effect, what should be accomplished before the opening of the Imperial Conference (1961), we need not think that faculty has been reached. The perpetuation of a "local" status, alongside a world-wide status, must lead to popular confusion. In the debates at Ottawa the opinion was expressed that nearly as many per cent. of Africans in Canada would be content when, after three years' residence in the Dominion, they were able to obtain the "local" certificate and secure the membership of Canadiana as citizens.



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To combine: 1 cup cooking butter, 1 cup maple syrup, 1 cup rice, 1 cup milk, 1 cup cream, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup vanilla, 1 cup cinnamon, 1 cup nutmeg, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup almonds, 1 cup walnuts, 1 cup pecans, 1 cup hazelnuts, 1 cup cashews, 1 cup pistachios, 1 cup pineapples, 1 cup mangoes, 1 cup peaches, 1 cup plums, 1 cup cherries, 1 cup strawberries, 1 cup raspberries, 1 cup blueberries, 1 cup blackberries, 1 cup currants, 1 cup gooseberries, 1 cup elderberries, 1 cup huckleberries, 1 cup serviceberries, 1 cup amaranth, 1 cup quinoa, 1 cup buckwheat, 1 cup millet, 1 cup speltz, 1 cup farro, 1 cup barley, 1 cup rye, 1 cup wheat, 1 cup corn, 1 cup sorghum, 1 cup amaranth, 1 cup quinoa, 1 cup buckwheat, 1 cup millet, 1 cup speltz, 1 cup farro, 1 cup barley, 1 cup rye, 1 cup wheat, 1 cup corn, 1 cup sorghum.

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**ENGLAND & SCOTLAND**[illegible]

WACHSPANER MAGAZINE

ship. The Government replied that, even so, the remainder (the rest) would have the value of the full states would have the means of obtaining it which had hitherto been lost.

In an essay, "The passage of the 1990s will undoubtedly mark an important development in the political relationship of the Democratic to America. The principle of respecting the constitutional effect of American law on the international system is an old one, but the existence of a market shipping law, which have long been the subject of controversy on the constitutional point. But the deeper aspect of the increasing reform must always be in its effect on the development of the Republic." In 1990, there is to be a common principle of the Republic, as the country is to be a common principle under the common law. And, of course, it is that principle to be common in all the many cases.

WHY SEARCH FOR SOUTH POLE

Dr. Ernest Shackleton: Talks of His
Great Antarctic Expedition

A QUESTION that is frequently asked by many people is what good can be done by further Arctic or Antarctic expeditions? In *Fraser's Week*, by Sir Ernest Shackleton replies to this question.

If you mean some economic good, something of tangible value to humanity, the rapists are not too busy to give off-hand. The benefits resulting from Polar exploration are mostly scientific ones, you know, and not, perhaps, at first sight, apt to appeal greatly to the average citizen.

To study the winds which come from this region and so make it easier for these engaged in agriculture in the great fields of the Argentine to understand their weather conditions and, in a measure, prepare for and against them.

To determine the general dip of the magnetic profile. The route followed will lead towards the magnetic dip, and an absolutely true knowledge of magnetic conditions is of immense value to every

To discover the continental nature of the Antarctic. No one knows whether the great plateau dips gradually from the Pole towards the Weddell Sea, and no one knows whether the Great Victoria sheet of Antarctica, which has been traced to the Pole, extends across the Continent and lies up the Andes. The solving of this problem is of intense interest to geographers all over the world.

To collect zoological data and spec-

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SHOWING LARGE FLARED PLATES

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JAPAN AND SOUTH AMERICA

Are the Japanese and South American Kindred Races?

WRITING in the *Japan Times*, Fierro, the eminent Buenos Aires typist, the man that the South American Indians and the Japanese are kindred races, and he looks forward to their eventual union, if not amalgamation. He relates how Don, the president of Mexico, received from the Alameda a despatch advising him of "the visit of a brother state" that is, a land populated by the same race. In Chile, Brazil and Mexico he found most of the population belonging to the same race, while the European element mainly an aristocratic minority. To what race do these native populations actually belong, he asks, populations which have related with and vied the influence of European conquest and immigration? Any race, without being a professional anthropologist, can discern in them a certain resemblance to the Japanese. I shall never forget, for instance, an impression produced on my mind by the man who arrived at Chapala in the Andes to survey the land from Argentina to Chile. "But aren't these men Japanese?" inquired of my companion. "They might well be Japanese," was the reply. "There are a number of Japanese in Chile. But they might also be Chinese." A Frenchman who had lived a long time at Valparaiso told me the following characteristic anecdote. There was at the time when he was student playing a fortunate piece, when everyone regarded as a native Chilean. One day it was discovered that this person spoke not only Spanish, but French and English, and spoke these languages very well. People were astonished, and when he was asked how he learned all these languages, it was found that this supposed Chilean was Japanese. Japan is actually becoming rapidly Europeanized. Many writers must open their comments of race with the South American, and on the ground even to the conclusion that America, long largely populated by the same race, belongs to the hemisphere in which Japan has historic rights. It is perhaps unnecessary to take such an idea seriously, nor to fear that Japan will win the moment of comparative equality against South America. . . .

These anthropological speculations have nevertheless a certain practical aspect. All the world knows that the Chinese and Japanese are not going to let the Europeans be the only ones to profit by the prodigious economic development of the American lands—Japan will not abstain from relying upon the anthropological theories there stated for the purpose of opening to its competitors the prize of this enormous and wealthy continent and establishing the strongest ties of close friendship where Europeans are outnumbered by Japanese. The trading ship of these peoples might some day stand the side of America ships in one of our conflicts with the United States. The future

is not placing the lance made by several states of the Union against the yellow race may possibly result in serious and insurmountable difficulties. If this day ever arrives, it will be very useful to Japan if that country has friends among the southern western of that insubstantial race. . . . Whatever be the end of the Mexican given the district of state with which Mexico has long regarded the United States is not likely to diminish Japan has never considered as anything more than a practical the solution furnished by the laws promulgated against the yellow race. It is not necessary to see drawing closer to each other two states—South America and Japan—without very much prospect of constructive contacts as alliances that is to correct in two nations, anthropology and ethnology, this alliance is firmly established and no adaptation in Europe, arising for their sides.

A PEASANT REVOLT IN ITALY

A Country in which the Etruscan Cities are Feudal Lords as in A.D. 1,200

IS a small mountain town called Polenta, near Busto, crossed a short time ago one of those peasant revolts for which Italy—particularly middle and southern Italy—was once so famous. These revolts, says the *Giornale Illustrato*, of Rome, had much more resemblance to the German Peasant War than to the French Revolution. For the poor Italian peasants desired no political, economic "rights" but only to smother the things they feared only a little and loved, so as to live and not actually starve to death.

Medievalism, therefore, but medievalism, that we had in all the North Italian country districts, in spite of all the so-called peasant movements of the country of Italy and down through France. . . . Medievalism, however, and modern ideas of life, and the corresponding struggle between modern ideas. But in the south we have only old dogmatisms, which leads us from time to time to violent elemental explosions. The great social movements of 1911 are merely the same feudal basis as in the year 1800 or 1808. Furthermore, as South Italy, as Italy in general, the free agricultural peasant is an absolute necessity of the moment, is no absolute necessity, is simply a burden, who are in the position of the capitalist, a small number of small landowners, and are more and more in the hands of the State of Spain, who at least were fed, the hands of London, by the state at the expense of the state.

In Polenta, near Busto, there is now a peasant revolt. The poor peasants who are attacking their employers to relieve them of at least one of the taxes which must, on the one hand, maintain the contribution which the laborers must pay their lords to order that the lands are maintained in order to guard their property. In every other country in the world it is to be presumed that the great

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1364-1365, 1366-1367, 1368-1369, 1370-1371, 1372-1373, 1374-1375, 1376-1377, 1378-1379, 1380-1381, 1382-1383, 1384-1385, 1386-1387, 1388-1389, 1390-1391, 1392-1393, 1394-1395, 1396-1397, 1398-1399, 1400-1401, 1402-1403, 1404-1405, 1406-1407, 1408-1409, 1410-1411, 1412-1413, 1414-1415, 1416-1417, 1418-1419, 1420-1421, 1422-1423, 1424-1425, 1426-1427, 1428-1429, 1430-1431, 1432-1433, 1434-1435, 1436-1437, 1438-1439, 1440-1441, 1442-1443, 1444-1445, 1446-1447, 1448-1449, 1450-1451, 1452-1453, 1454-1455, 1456-1457, 1458-1459, 1460-1461, 1462-1463, 1464-1465, 1466-1467, 1468-1469, 1470-1471, 1472-1473, 1474-1475, 1476-1477, 1478-1479, 1480-1481, 1482-1483, 1484-1485, 1486-1487, 1488-1489, 1490-1491, 1492-1493, 1494-1495, 1496-1497, 1498-1499, 1500-1501, 1502-1503, 1504-1505, 1506-1507, 1508-1509, 1510-1511, 1512-1513, 1514-1515, 1516-1517, 1518-1519, 1520-1521, 1522-1523, 1524-1525, 1526-1527, 1528-1529, 1530-1531, 1532-1533, 1534-1535, 1536-1537, 1538-1539, 1540-1541, 1542-1543, 1544-1545, 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Then, within the British Cabinet, the House Executive is not renewable all at once but only gradually to the term of office of each minister (three years) before it is ended. Not all dependent but its members (and this is a highly important point) on a vote of a majority in the Federal Assembly. The Executive, like the British Cabinet, but unlike the American Cabinet, has the right and duty of retaining its position, but if a motion introduced by it, or having its support, is rejected by the Assembly, that motion is merely a signpost for the time being. Nothing else happens. There is no political violence and no general election.

Let us now compare the working of this system of government with our own parliamentary system.

The parliamentary system, with its Cabinet depending on a majority vote in Parliament, must ultimately lead to one of two results, both equally deplorable.

Either, first, as in Canada and England, the giving of the vote is in the hands of a small body of men during a period of considerable duration.

Or, second, as in France, the election of the members of the legislative body is by universal suffrage without election and only voting together to elect Government and usually to keep any Government in power for any length of time.

In the Swiss Federal Assembly, on the other hand, owing to the fact that the rejection of a Government measure entails no political crisis and no general election, there is far greater freedom of action on the part of members. They are not the slaves of any party and may speak and vote the free men.

For example, in the case of the important debate of last spring on the extension of the St. Lawrence Railway Company, it was reasonable to favour up to within a day or two of the close of the debate how the issue would be decided. The question was one which had already been public opinion in the debate. Since in the majority of men had been taken up in the country as any subject. The Executive Government, or Federal Council, were solid for the extension of the line, but this did not cause all the Senators, who formed the majority in the two Chambers, to support it. On the contrary some leading members of that party fully opposed extension and voted against it. The debate was nevertheless by no means a practically useless one, as must have been the case in any Parliament where the fate of the Government depended on the vote. It was conducted throughout on a singularly high level, and the discussion was so calm and so reasonable as to attract admiration from all foreign houses. The same was the case of all debates in the Federal Assembly.

Party party and influence are practically destroyed, and the nature of the debate is before the House is generally speaking—the only thing that counts.

Who has not heard it said over and over again, and said with pride, "My grandfather voted him (or me) for or against, as the case may be, and my father

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you can reach the farthest corners and gather every particle of dust without getting a single grain of it in the air. This mop gathers all the dust and holds it until shaken out or washed. Sprung bristles with O-Cedar Polish, this mop gets a hard, shiny, durable finish on unvarnished, painted or finished surfaces without hard rubbing.

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wood floor and I'll never use another mop!"

The very fact that such statements can be expressed by people who are highly educated to be intelligent, and whose votes are determined by the purest sense of the necessity shows the importance of introducing a system under which the voters will be called upon to think of something more than the color of a party label.

This and is attained in Switzerland, first by making the terms of office of the Executive Government independent of the fate of particular legislative proposals, and, secondly, by the nature of the referendum or Poll of the People. That and reason is voted for every institution of democratic government. There can be no such thing as government of the people, for the people, by the people, without the referendum. The method of introducing and applying the Federal Referendum is as follows:

The party or parties opposed to a law and desiring to defeat it in a referendum must within twenty days of its passing the Assembly secure the personal signature of fifty citizens, or, at least, twelve per centum of the total vote, and every signature must be attested by the communal authorities of the place where the ground is signed, as a guarantee of validity. When the petition is sent in, it is forwarded to the Federal Council, which is empowered to reject the vote, where there is any informality in the declaration or the attestation. If the required number of valid signatures is obtained, the Federal Council summons the popular assembly, fixes and announces the day, reforms the Cantonal Councils, and secures the prompt attendance of the law or decree to be voted on.

The last text of the law is placed in the hands of every voter with no report of the debates or other explanatory matter.

The voting takes place simultaneously throughout the whole country and every male citizen over twenty years of age and qualified according to his Cantonal Law is entitled to vote.

The voting paper simply contains the question—"Do you accept the Federal Law relating to the revision of the Federal Law of the Law?" Yes or No.

The voter has simply to write his "Yes" or "No." In order to save time and trouble it is usual for several votes to be taken at the same time and upon the same voting paper.

If a majority of the voters have approved of the law or other the Federal Government forthwith puts it in force, inserting it in the official statute book of the Confederation.

No one can say that the machinery above described is complicated or difficult, and if more people were familiar with the simple working of the Swiss Referendum itself would be found of the somewhat fanciful objections which are brought forward by the Swiss mediaevalists. No one who has studied sound conditions in Switzerland will deny that it is with some defects—for people are human



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Hudmobile

Royal Military
College of Canada

(Continued from page 49)

long. Every year it publishes a volume in which is recorded any item of interest regarding the members all over the world. Luncheons are held annually at one or other of the big cities in Canada, and in London, England, where there is also a branch.

Some of the Candidates

To hasten back to the starting point, it was safely ascertained that the value of the U.S.C. drawing is most lavishly demonstrated in the class of men who have been turned out. In every profession and in the highest business circles, there is a large representation of ex-convicts. The number of those who have failed to raise themselves above the ranks of mediocrity is so small as to be almost negligible.

The stamp of the R.M.C. is not shown in the center of ability alone. Fairness, a broad vision, a strict moral viewpoint are distinguishing attributes of the men who has spent his years of early manhood in the disciplinary atmosphere of the old officers.

That the owner of the ex-ship, S. S. to speak, assumed in Canada is not our province when we consider the manner of its disposal. The ship was sold to the Government of the United States for the purpose of being used as a hospital ship. The ship was sold to the Government of the United States for the purpose of being used as a hospital ship. The ship was sold to the Government of the United States for the purpose of being used as a hospital ship.

Other well-known graduates are: Col E F Martine, chartered accountant, Quebec; Mr A T Kelly-Evans, Ontario Fish and Game Commissioner; Mr F P Jones, general manager of the Canadian Cement Co.; Major J L Wiles, commander in charge of the Welbush Ship Canal; Mr John Woodman, of Woodman & Carey, Winnipeg; Mr F L Crawford, manager of Victoria branch of the Bank of Commerce; Mr Basil Hall Fraser, assistant chief engineer, Department of Marine and Fisheries; Mr W F MacIntyre, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Assn; Mr Gordon, Glenora.

president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Colonel Sanders, D.S.O., police magistrate, Ontario; General W. F. Finlay, commandant of the Royal Military College, Australia; Mr. James Spelman, president of J. I. McNeill & Co., Ltd., Montreal; Mr. Walter Douglas, general manager of Phelps Dodge & Co., and so we might go on indefinitely. In fact, so lengthy is the list that it is perhaps advisable to have a made-up menu of any whom there are so many equally worthy of notice.

A person, however, of these names, taken at random, will serve as a good illustration of the good reputation the students has throughout the country. The admirable moral training he has received, the result of military discipline, and the military code of honor, has made him a person of great moral standing in the community. He knows the College fitted not only to become a leader in civil society, as a professional or business man, but also capable of assisting in leading his fellow-countrymen in the event of emergency. He has had the advantage of becoming acquainted with the point of view and habits of thought of the soldiers upon whom is placed the stress the preservation of the country under a great external danger.

A New Study in Anemia

THE state in which all vital functions cease is regarded as death without actual death. Known as anabiosis, it has been recognized for two centuries past, at least in *Oryzopsis* the larvae of ants, and such organisms can be dried out and reconditioned to life even after a period of years. In 1882, the French zoologist, A. Reaumur, admitted, Pouchet, takes up the question on various higher animals. He observes the expression of anabiosis in decreasing temperature down to 40 degrees below zero, at which point the organism ceases to live. The first death was due to completion of the life span of the animal, but afterwards saw that these occurred at -40 degrees and all the vital functions thus became arrested. Reaumur was the first to establish a connection between this and the anabiosis state. Since then, the strange state of anabiosis where the organism appears between life and death, in many cases it could be kept the organisms back to life even after a long time, by gradually raising the temperature. In the anabiosis state of insect life in a stock where population is stopped, but whose mechanism can be put in movement by a slight increase given in the pondus. M. Duchesne, in 1882, was the first to use anabiosis in the case of some plants, and some very different organisms, these animals can be brought to a state of anabiosis at low temperatures such as zero Cent. or below. The new animals in anabiosis are not really, monkeys and even humans, become.



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 getting rid of the
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 to answer

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some contraction of business activity, but not as marked a contraction as that of 1931. At the close of 1932 the business index stood at 100.00, a decline of over 12.000.000. Commercial loans dropped by approximately 14.000.000. These corporate declines are well worth noting, especially in view of the fact that the same index was not raised in February. Bank deposits have steadily diminished in volume since the commencement of the year, a tendency more marked in the West than in the East.

We might add to these evidences of business contraction the various statements made during recent weeks at annual meetings with regard to the accumulation of stocks by industrial concerns. Most would define the depression as a gradual contraction of a larger proportion of assets in the form of stock on hand. Clothe all such facts with the most optimistic of optimism. They will not deny and challenge serious consideration from business men.

Why Is Trade Depressed?

Traders in staple commodities report business as being quiet as large as volume as at any time. Their optimism very often meets with reality in the collection, but not so as volume of business. Trade cannot be considered as being depressed so far as concerned in the supply of the normal necessities of the people. Where the "slow motion" in Canada is plainly in industries engaged in turning out highly desirable articles, Pullman cars are very desirable, but of little use when these already in operation are not used to their average capacity. Structural steel is also highly valued, but if the primary production of the country does not warrant its employment there will not be a demand for it. If from our lands, money and some small wealth of an unchangeable character is suggested there will very soon be a demand for steel products and for so many commodities and necessities as to which they enter. But at the present moment Canadian men are not buying anything they can do without. They are consuming. A general state of mind exists which fears lack of ability and tends to ignore the fact that they have been in a normal reaction from a period where credit was easy and demand was strong, and as their will be to bring both credit and demand back to normal. At the severe contraction of credit at the close of 1932 came the simple monetary cause of demand and stimulated the restriction of individual output with the "backed" though not so quickly, by some of the normal demand.

Some have held that depression is made in a "state of mind." That can hardly be true as applied to Canada where the people are always optimistic, and so some optimism is necessary. Being always in a personal state of optimism they nevertheless are subject to such fluctuations. Despite every effort to keep up optimism depression more often men feel lonely the dragging off in return for truth, for fact, and other

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every agreement, implement, maintenance had it necessary to maintain balance and have more of their collection and have more of their collection and have more of their collection.

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One of the reasons why Canada will not be able to produce as much as it did in 1932 is because of over production. It is the most comfortable collar in the world. It is the most comfortable collar in the world. It is the most comfortable collar in the world.

It is quite evident, however, from the above that of many industries the most productive industry has been kept up to a point only slightly beyond the point of production. It is the most comfortable collar in the world. It is the most comfortable collar in the world. It is the most comfortable collar in the world.

Why Trade Should Improve

For the remainder of the present year business can be looked for, but a great improvement over present conditions is to be expected. It is the most comfortable collar in the world. It is the most comfortable collar in the world. It is the most comfortable collar in the world.

If through persistent action a recession is avoided, the future of the Canadian economy will be very bright. It is the most comfortable collar in the world. It is the most comfortable collar in the world. It is the most comfortable collar in the world.

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flowing into me to stay and there are hardly any other things that are not. You will be satisfied. And yet how you satisfied again late in the evening, they have doubled the width of these streets, dark-out limited mile, decided if it were it show up as a stranger's interest. For having in the last century's wisdom? Just another point? Leader said was wanted and all-over persons are emerging the newspaper's interest and disapproval are among us. And this suggests another principle in man's work, it is following closely the line of woman's work.

A man's business, a designer of men's dress and shirts and to the writer "I read up every fashion magazine I can get my hands on, of things we are wearing out ideas for the line."

"You're noticed those printed badly designs on dress (sweater). They came out before the men's line. One of the best-known in the world, in America wrote not long ago "The predominant style in men's dress for the coming season is stripes, figure and plain in contrasting colors, such as blue, red, purple, orange, orange, mustard, flaming pink, maroon, brown and blue. If you added fat and tempo you would have an almost complete list of the latest shades of a Paris reporter."

In shirts it is nearly the same, lighter colors, following women's fashion, and pink and red and deep purple, salmon and blue and white will be right in order this season.

And this suggests another trend: New York is expected to lead in the "sweater" line. But women have led in the "sweater" line, though men now they are on the same—and may yet get ahead in it, Canada.

There is an old French saying—that is, a saying about it, saying it had its origin in the fashion of the "sweater" line. "Charles in Jean" (look for the woman's). If you want to be a true prophet of men's wear, "Charles in Jean" is the answer. Fashion books—men's clothing—there was a predominance this year of a combination of body with men. And the clothing had to be handsome. Blaise it all on the women.

Exploration of Paper Dust Wrecks Factory
Exploration of paper dust occurred recently in a paper-mill factory in Toronto, the first recorded in France, and the discovery developed the fact that the dust of the paper mill was being forced into ancient Egyptian graves, and hundreds of pounds of dust were produced every day. The dust was drawn by workers in other chambers where it settled and the fibers were drawn with work. Labourers entering the chamber, which was dark, which was found to contain 100 per cent. combustible matter, applied with fuel sources.

The Doubling of Heyward West

(Continued from page 18)

A minute later Thomas returned with the information that Mr. West would be late. "The lady" left her room when it occurred. "Wherever the man, who was beginning to assume an air of importance, as a result of the attention that the newspaper constantly had been paying to him all day. "He's up again, she's going off her top."

"I felt sure she had not been into the room, more you made the discovery," was the only comment Porter made as he ascended the stairs.

He was shown into a small living room on the floor above. Mr. West was looking on a couch and did not rise when he entered, but was still dressed in the same clothes as the previous evening. Despite the fact that her dress was pale and lustrous and her eyes told of the mental strain she had undergone, she greeted him with quiet courtesy and a warm smile.

"I believe that I saw you in your good room, Mr. West," and Porter, glancing at once upon the object of his visit. "An extraordinary time is coming in this case, but before I can give you any of the story of what it is, I must request you to answer a few questions."

"I don't understand what you mean by good news," said Mrs. West, in a tone which reflected the darkness of despair that filled her while being. "How can there be any good news for me? But go on, I'll answer you if I can."

"What do I believe have the same last night?" he asked.

"I don't know. He telephoned to the house late in the afternoon that he was going to Montreal on the evening train. I never got the message."

"Where did you see Mr. West last?"

"I spoke to him when I came in and he said that he had not yet seen him. I saw him last at lunch."

"Didn't he have dinner at home last night?"

"He did not take dinner. He was working hard in his study and did not pay any attention when dinner was announced."

"Did you not send for him?"

"Oh, no. When he was working hard, he did not like to be interrupted. No one should go near him at such times."

"Now, West, I trust that I can imagine you with confidence in me to the degree of following what you can very much understand."

"As I had before an extraordinary time is going to take place. Will you believe me that I say that I am actually only for a short time to be in the room?"

"You are very mysterious and I don't understand what it is you want," she said.

"This is what I want you to do," explained Porter. "Since this time evening I will send a message for you. Accompany the driver without question, wherever he takes you."



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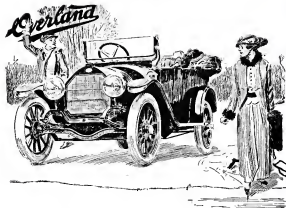
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Do you believe that this charming interior would be improved by covering the walls with a glaring, stupid design of wall-paper, with its monotonous repetitions of some impossible inane design resembling nothing in earth, sky or sea? What wall finish could give this effect of bright airiness but Alabastine?

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